# Middleburp People's Press.

En this Daper are published the Public Orders, Besolutions, Laws, Public Treaties, Bankrupt Dotices Etc. of the United States, By Authority

H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

MIDDLEBURY VT. APRIL 5, 1842.

The Weople's Wress. IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AT NORTH BND OF THE BRIDGE, BY

J. COBB JR.

phlets, Bills, Cards, &c., of every description will be neatly and fashionably executed, at short notice.

TERMS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

Video subscribers, Mail subscribers, ladicideals and Companies, who take at the office, or 150 courself paid it six months.	. \$0.00 2,00 81,75,
Companies on singe courses, or 1,50 if paid in six months.	\$1,75
Thurs whetake of Postriders,	82.00
Companies and Individuals off the route or 1.50, if paid in six months.	1,75
No papers discontinued until arrearages are paid, ex- order of the arogrictor. No asyments to Carriers capt ordered by the proprietor.  All communications mustbe addressed to the editor	illowedex.

### AGRICULTURAL.

### EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS. Before the Merrimack County Agricultural Society. By REV. M. G. THOMAS.

Another topic worthy of consideration presents itself in the proper estimate of agricultural interests. Agriculture is not brought before mer, Miller's prophecy would be fulfilled before the year of our Lord 1843. But while no one with any degree of personal comfort can withhold their attention from a faithful discussion of farmer's products for the space of twenty four hours, the case is somwhat different in regard to the raising and curing of those produets. This is a matter with which few but practical farmers concern themselves at all; and they chiefly in their individual retirement. and while engaged upon their own acres. It is only on occasions like the present, that the practical matters of farming are especially listless inactivity in our harbors. Should the brought before the public. And these occasions are with us of comparatively recent origin. In a word, the principal operations and pursuits of the farmer are in the retirement of his own hill sides, plains and valleys. It is to his own hill sides, plains and valleys. It is to this circumstance, in part, that we are to attribute the fact, that so little thought or interest a bestowed or felt by the public at large upon this important subject. Until late years, it has scarcely appeared in the public papers, it has scarcely appeared in the public papers, or even been named. It has, too, been thought by many, that those who could do nothing else would at least do for farmers. A greater mistake could not easily be made. The farmer hands. There are few occupations that may be more benefitted and assisted by sound judg. ment, careful observation, and what may be called good calculation; few that require more of these trains. It is true, then that farming on this article, for the last 15 years, has averoffers as much scope for a good mind, and I aged about 48 per cent, which has at some pethink even more, than the average occupations riods amounted to a prohibition. Although the of life. There is room for as much study, investigation and improvement in it, as in other vestigation and improvement in it, as in other paying freight and charges, as the tariff has vocations, and if pursued as it should be, much hitherto been. As the tariff has diminished, more than in many others It offers an ample the importation of foreign wood has increased, field for the exercise and development of all and in 1843, at a duty of 20 per cent, it will the intellectual powers. Still, the business of flood the country with a foreign staple com farming is not generally so estimated. Some, ing in direct competition with our own. In and perhaps not a few of those engaged in it,

do not think so of it. How is this mistake to be corrected, and a more just and worthy estimate of the subject | rises to ten millions—an amount equal to one to be promoted ? The same principles apply | consumption of the fireside. In addition to to farmers in this matter as to all other classes, or even to individuals. The farmer must be interested in his vocation and proud of it. He must feel that it has a character, and that a high one, to be developed and sustained; that it is inferior to no other calling whatsneverno, not even to the administration of justice, or, as the Scottish phraise is, to 'wagging one's all valorem duty of 20 per cent, fully equal to pow in a poopit.' The farmer is God's first the half-blooded merino of the country, is also workman. We cannot live without him .--Only let a country be filled with good farmers, and more than half the other pecanations could be spared, and the community live comforts bly. Strange indeed it is, that a calling which is the very corner stone among the occupations all our other agricultural productions experiof civiliz d humanity should ever be regarded as not quite so respectable as some others ! Or that the farmer should be less thought of, as is the case with some, than the tradesman, the lawyer or minister! This has only come to bridgement of the home market, the surplus pass because a port of the world never pene- products of Vermont will soon almost be a drug trate more than skin deep. If they see on a man a hard hand, and a sun burnt skin, and a garb suited to his business, it turns what little to fereign countries. Other nations have nimbrains they have - just as we should suppose of the secure the home market to themselves for all articles which they can advantage it would with such people. It is with such, a hopeless tack to give them a just estimate of any thing. As much so, as it would be to of aggression upon the industry of all other wheel sunshine into a dark room with a wheel- countries. Hence, not a single article of Am-

But there is somewhat of this feeling with tions. others which may in some degree be well founded. There are unworthy members in all vo cations Farmers are no exception to this rule. There are, too, many who forget they have every port in Europe. Our cotton, which from minds to improve as well as lands to till - necessity, is comparatively free, constitutes but There are, too, many that let even the long a very inconsiderable proportion of the leading winter evenings go by, with little improvement. They scarcely read their newspaper. So far as this is the case, the fault is indeed with the individual, and not the body of farmers; still there is much in the old proverb, 'a sickly sheep infects the flock.' And such farmers bring discredit in the eyes of the world upon their calling. Let there be none such among you.

THE TARIFF. - The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, who seems to be a sort of free trade Loco Foco,

· The ultra-tariff notions are rife in Congress. There is a disposition among some to go any length in support of American industry, by protective duties. Pennsylvania is alivesome say on fire - in regard to that subject. Moreover, we are assured that the West-the predominant West-under the next appointment, will come here claiming—demanding lions per annum—in payment for which, forportection for home industry.

last tarin revision, upon an average, to 34 millions per annum—in payment for which, forportection for home industry.

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## PEOPLE'S PRESS.

A numerous meeting of the friends of home industry, convened on the 24th ult. at Middlebu by whom all orders for printing, Books, Pam- ry, Addison Co. Vt. adopted the following

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC:

selves in the political arena, and contest the

Those who now address you, although em-bracing some of all the various pursuits of life, are chiefly agriculturalists. Possessing a rich and fertile soil, peculiarly adapted to the growth the adoption of a system of protection to doof all those productions necessary for the sus-mestic industry, and retaliation to those who tenance and comfort of human existence, we deny us reciprocal benefits. We regard it as have for a long succession of former years found the bounden duty of the Government, equally ourselves thriving, prosperous and happy. Our to protect every American citizen in his lawful Luxuriant acres, under the hand of labor and avocations. We build navies to protect our cultivation, have not only supplied our wants, but yielded a surplus which, finding a ready sale and fair price in the markets of the country, has abundantly rewarded their labor. But within a few years, all the hopes of continued prosperity, which past success had enkindled, the community to the same extent that its have been doomed to disappointment. The products are. Without the products of the far. great stuples of the country have been so depressed, as to afford but a scanty remuneration for the labors of the farmer; and in all proba- upon all other nations. It has ever been her bility, will soon be reduced to a degree ruinous

to the producer. The same sad reverse which has crushed the hopes of the shepherd and husbandman, is fast ning over the mechanic and laborer, in every department of industry in this section of our country. Under the operation of the constantly decreasing protection, our country has been deluged with foreign goods, our manfactures depressed, our industry paralyzed, our resources exhausted by the ravages of foreign avarice and cupidity, and on our commerce furled, in the two hundred and sixty millions of capital now invested in manufactures, be finally sunk under the overwhelming wave of foreign competition, the annual surplus of the twenty-five ive policy of other nations, no other would be accessible to the produce of our soil. That we necessible to the produce of our soil. That we have faithfully depicted the reverses which, in common with the people of the Union, we have experienced; and that they are attributable to needs a good head, as much as a good pair of the causes which we have assigned, we will

now endeavor to demonstrate. The greatest staple of Vermont is wool, in the growth of which, a capital of 11 millions of dollars has been invested, and which has generally been valued at \$1,500,000. The duty price of the European clip has been below ours from 25 to 50 cents, it could not be imported, 1832, it may be assumed that the importation of wool from abroad was 3 millions of pounds, Under the gradual reduction of duties, it now this, it is known, that in this, probably the most wool growing county in the Union, foreign wool, which comes in competition with our common native, is now manufactured into a staple article of goods for ordinary ware, which including every outlay, costs but 18 cents per pound, and Peruvian wool costing 25 cents per pound, including a duty of four cents, with the used instead of our own. When the tariff is reduced to the minimum, it may be safely assumed, that 25 or 30 cents will be the price of average wool of the country, which has hith-erto generally ranged from 40 to 45 cents, Experience has taught us, that when wool falls, ence a decline in proportion, and the soil itself, which constitutes the fortune of the owner, will be reduced to half of its original valution. Indeed, under the operation of the reduction of the tariff, and the consequent aupon our hands. In this disastrous condition we can find no relief from looking for a market for all articles which they can advantageously produce; and have, consequently, adopted a system of protection to their own industry, and erican produce is admitted free by foreign na-Even upon cotton, Great Britain, in 1838, raised a revenue of \$2,500,000; while every other agricultural production—our corn, our flour, our rice, beef, pork, tobacco, lumber and wool-are subjected to a rigorous excise in

Great Britain raises a sliding duty of from 50 petty sovereigns of Germany, who do not en- their fabrics in return, at as cheap, and, evenrich themselves, by plundering the industry of our countrymen. The states of Europe get a revenue of upwards of 35 millions out of imposts upon our tobacco-double the whole reg. our produce is excluded from foreign markets, ular revenue of the United States. Another disastrous result of the progress of vation? Who else can build up our cities and Treasury, by taking it from the States, will reduction, is the embarrassment which it has villages, give full employment and full pay to amount to less than one third of the amount re-

agricultural productions, which are either heav

ily taked, or totally excluded from the ports of

Britain. By the census returns, it appears

that the annual value of cotton brought to the

cities for exportation, is 80 millions, while the

annual value of other agricultural productions

times greater than the annual value of the cot-ton crop of the United States. Upon flour,

estimated at 513 millions-more than six

positions, nothing which can be remitted by want, in a colonial dependence upon Great three fourths of the Union, aside from the precious metals. At this moment it is estimated that there are 50 millions of foreign goods in New York; three fourths of which are owned by aliens; and such is the influx of foreign agents FELLOW CITIZENS,—In approaching you, the custom house, and undersold by the auctioneer, is banished from business, and has bewe wave no banner of party. When the country is flourishing, the people may array thempay for these importations, it is computed that selves in the political arena, and contest the more than a million of dollars are monthly price of power, office and emolument, which wafied across the Atlantic. Thus, while the too often constitutes the sole object of party organization. But when misfortunes thicken, how vain is the endeavor to regulate the curand they find themselves standing on the brink rency and equalize the exchanges of the counof ruin, the landmarks of party should be tram-pled in the dust, in the hallowed movements the human body, and, while the life-blood was of a lofty patriotism towards the salvation of flowing, bid the bleeding subject to stand up

> seamen and merchants, raise armies and erect fortifications to protect our western settlers; and shall we not protect the shepherd, the husbandman, the planter, the manufacturer, and all classes of our industrious countrymen, from becoming the victims of the rapacity of other nations. England has pursued a policy, in this respect, which we must imitate, if we would avoid the impoverishing effects which it entails aim to protect every branch of industry upon her own soil, and to transplant to it the arts and manufactures of all other countries, which she deemed a profitable employment of her labor -even by bounties from her treasury. At length, her manufactures have become so numerous, her skill so great, and her industry so indefatigable, that she sets the competition of the world at defiance. With her manufactures, her merchants roam through the habitable globe, and come back to her shores laden with the wealth of every region. To sustain her supremacy, she endeavors to annihilate the manufactures of all other nations, to supply them with her own. Those whose wealth sh acquire with her arms, she grasps by the skill of her artisans. Every agricultural country which has depended upon England for manufactures, has been empoverished, and render-ed weak and contemptible. Spain and Portugal, who for two centuries have been in this subservient condition, with all the resources of their exuberant soils, added to richest mines of both the Indies, could not avoid the impoverishing destiny which English commerce infliets upon other nations. Our own country, for ten years past, has been little better than a province cultivated to obtain the means to pay for her gewgaws. It is high time we should

free ourselves from the grasping policy of Brit-And to effect this, Congress must act upon the same principle of protection to home industry on the one hand, and as long as England refuses free trade, of retaliation, on the other. Protection for protection, and retaliation for restriction, should be the settled policy of the Usion.

of the Union. No country in the world is richer in the raw material; and no people more capable of acquiring the skill necessary to the most finished manufactures, than our own, Cive our citizens a fair opportunity to work for themselves, and at a moderate period, almost every fabric would be made better and cheaper at home than in and make union necessary for the prosperity. the workshops of Europe. Every waterfall strength and glory of both. The plague spot laborers their proper sphere of profitable em-ployment. The money which now flows off to Europe, would be paid to the mechanic and manufacturer at home, who would again return it to the farmer for the products of agricalture; and thus, by its healthful circulation within our borders, would soon heal the maladies with which the currency is afflicted.

But such happy results can never be expected without full protection to home labor. ours are the only free ports in the civilized world, the refuse commodities of all Europe are poured into them without stint. The Euglish manufacturer finding a vast accumulation of merchandize upon his hands to prevent a fall of price at home, ships them to America, to be sold under the hammer at any price; thus answering a double purpose, of keeping up prices at home and crushing American manufactures, to make way for more profitable future speculations. The home manufacturer finds market glutted with the over productions of the South cannot consistently sporn the policy starvelings of other countries where the wages which embraces the whole Union equally in its are cheap. He must, therefore, relinquish his business, or induce his operatives to work for the wages of the peuper laborers of Europe. This they will not do. The workshop is abandoned for the plow, to add to unsaleable produce, which already drugs the market. Here, then, labor is equally unprofitable. Turn ticles all around the globe, and consume an which way you will, when foreign labor is suffered to compete with our own, the latter mast Britain will eventually be willing to receive be reduced to the standard of the former. The wealth, comforts, knowledge, and advantages and prospects of our population, will soon sink same level of debasement. And without have to decide, whether they will exchange assumed, is fast relaxing under the pressure of that the aggregate of tonnage there registered. The steamer Lafitte, and three sloops, all their horal institutions, their decent garments, the overwhelming evils which have come over and enrolled was at that time 18,389 tons— private property, have been manned and fully and their comfortable dwellings, for the degrading ignorance, mud hovels, and sheepskin cov-

erings of the serfs of Europe.

It is extremely to be regretted, that both Congress and out, the advocates of protection are most unfairly represented, as looking only to the interests of the manufacturer, who are charged with seeking to enrich themselves at the expense of the agriculturalists. Blind must we be to our own interests, if this is the fact. We are chiefly farmers; and while we recognize the right of every branch of industry ricultural pursuits. Protection to manufactures is a misnomer of the objects we have in view. Manufacturers, as such, are no parties to the Rather let every one show to the world, that he has a mind behas not forgotten that he has a mind because he has a farm, and works on it. In this respect, the agriculturist, like all others, must stand on his own merits, and he estimated accordingly.

Great Britain raises a sliding duty of from 50 to 100 per cent. 900 hundred per cent on to-bacco; beef, per cwt, \$2 88; butter, \$4 89 per cwt.; salted pork, \$2 88, per cwt.; and upon all other of our productions in proportion. Indeed, there is not a despot in Europe, from the Imperial Queen of Great Britain, down to the Imperial Queen of Great Britain raises a sliding duty of from 50 to 100 per cent. 900 hundred per cent on to-bacco; beef, per cwt.; \$4 89 per cwt.; alted pork, \$2 88, per cwt.; and upon all other of our productions in proportion. Indicate the merchants, the navigators, the hatters, shoemakers, leather dealers, tailors, shoemakers who else can give value to the fruits of cultibrought upon the currency of the country. The our laborers, and carry peace and competency quired by Van Buren annually, and which in powerful stimulus which is thus given to im- to the highest, as well as the humblest, citizen fact will afford protection equivalent to nothing! portations from abroad, has created an im- of the republic. Far better that, while they mense balance of trade against us, amounting in the first six years during the operation of the

Britain.

But we are told by the opponents to protection, that the amount of duty upon an article just so much enhances the price to the consumand sharpers to whom they are assigned at a great undervaluation, to avoid the duties, that the honest American merchant, undersworn at some cases, when great skill is required in the fabrication, this may be true. But experience has shown, that in nine cases out of ten, after a moderate lapse of time, the reverse is the fact. Encouraged by the protection afforded, the home manufacturer commences operations, the foreign capitalist, who is consequently forced to reduce his price. Then comes in the competition between the home manufacturers themselves; and in the conflict, the price of the article is depressed far below the original standard. As instances to illustrate the truth of our proposition, we will take the import int articles of cotton and woollen goods, as shown from public documents by Mr. Hudson. Cotton sheetings, which, in 1816, sold for 25 cents per yard, could be bought now for 6 1.4 cents. Broad cloths, costing in 1819 \$1, in 1832 could be bought for \$2 50. The observation is true with regard to hardware, nails and all other articles where the home manufacturer has come into the field. Protection stimulates competition; and to competition we owe those facilities and inventions which are the natural offspring of industry. But even upon the supposition that the price of the article is enhanced to the consumer; if his ability to pay is increased in a far greater proportion, he is an immense gainer in the end. It is of far more importance to look after the number and price of the articles we pay, than to the price of the article we purchase. If the farmer pays the manufacturer twenty per cent more for the small quantity of broad cloth, which he purchases in wool and produce, and often in garden vegetables, potatoes and coarse grain, which otherwise would not be marketable at any price, at one hundred per cent in advance, he would gain ten dollars where he would lose one by the domestic ex

Regarding the system of protection as e

sumed a sectional character. We do not desire that the shepherd of the Green Mountain should fatten upon the spoils of the planter of South Carolina; far less can we wish to make two thirds of the Union a victim to the remainder, as for years has been true, since the policy of the country has been beneficial to cotton growers alone, whose crop is of far less value than the annual productive industry of the state of Massachusetts. An enlightened view of the subject, however, we believe would satisfy any candid mind, that neither of these results need be anticipated from the adoption of the system of protection. There is not such a diversity of interest between the different se tions of this Union, that within a moderate period, all may not be bleuded in perfect hurmony. The dissimila ity in the climates, productions and pursuits of these two great sec tions of our country, are calculated for mutual benefit, by mutual exchanges of commodities, would have its village, every farmer his mar- of slavery washed out, no obstacle would reket, every artisan his hire, and every class of main to the indissoluble union of regions destined by heaven to embrace one prosperous nation. Every enlightened statesman understands that Great Britain meets every foreign article which can be produced in her own dominions, with prohibitory duties. She will not take the products of our soil, our mines, our fisheries and our forests, whenever they interfore with her agricultural and navigating labor, or that of her colonies. Our cotton will share the same fate, whenever it can be supersuded with safety to her manufactures, by the rapid ly augmenting productions of her Indian possessions. From its successful cultivation in Bengal, it may soon be unticipated that cotton will speedily be put under the ban of probibi-Where then will the South go, but to tion. the North. The North are now spreading wide their arms for reciprocal projection. The benefits. The Northern manufacturer already successfully competes with England in coarser fabrics from cotton. Encourage him, and he will soon acquire the facilities which will en-

in her ports. every section of our common country. Indeed the friends of protection have changed location. Recently, south of Mason and Dixon's line, its advocates are multiplying, and in public meetings, newspapers and memorials to Congress, are speaking a language which augurs the most harmonious results. The cry for protection is proceeding from Virginia as well as Pennsylvania; from North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, as well as New England, New York and Ohio. Congress is told in language the fostering care of the Government, our main York and Ohio. Congress is told in language purpose is the prosperity of 16 millions of the pool to be misunderstood, that the time to strike people of this country, who are engaged in agte the enterprise and prosperity of the whole confederacy, by full protection to American industry, has at length arrived. And then, and not till then, will peace, contentment and abundance crown the dwellings of our popula. Southern ports is also unusually large, and has

for The Star says it is for a tariff sufficient to support Government economically administered. But the position of the Star, as taken a few weeks ago, is to raise a revenue which, with the land revenue turned into the quired by Van Buren annually, and which in Upon the article of wool for instance, it would last tariff revision, upon an average, to 34 milMISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I have spoken heretofore with some levity on the contrast that exists between the English and French character, but it deserves more serious consideration. They are the two great nations of modern times most diametrically alry: essentially distinct in their character, excelling in opposite qualities, and reflecting lustre on each other by their very opposition. In ced than in their military conduct. For ages the proclamation of President Houston. have they been contending, and for ages have they crowded each other's history with acts of of the 12th of March: splendid heroism.

Take the battle of Waterloo, for instance, during on one side, and the steadfast endurance on the other. The French cavalry broke like waves on the compact squares of the Enginfantry. They were galloping around those serried walls of men, seeking in vain for an en- thousands. trance, tossing their arms in the air in the heat and stood through the pelting of the iron tempest without firing a shot, without any action to stir their blood or exercise their spirits .-

A beautiful instance of the quick and generous impulse to which the French are prone, lost his sword arm, dropping the point of his sabre and courteously rode on. Peace be with Capt. L. Wheeler arrived here yesterday If he went down in the storm of battle, with the 8th. He gives the outlines of the events the foundering foctunes of his chieftain, may in that vicinity as substantially these. pully beneficial to every State in the Union. the turf of Waterloo grow green above his

In this way the two armies fought through a long and bloody day-the French with enthusiastic valor, the English with cold inflexible courage; until fate, as if to leave the question of superiority still undecided between two such adversaries, brought up the Prussians to decide the fortunes of the field.

It was several years afterward that I visited the field of Waterloo. The ploughshare had been busy with its oblivious labors, and the frequent harvest had nearly obliterated the vestages of war. Still the blackened ruins of the Hugumont stood, a monumental pile, to mark hand, and foot to foot, fought from garden to intense and concentrated rivalship. Columns on the Ranche. of smoke funed from this vortex of battle as When Capt. Wheeler left Victoria there from a volcano. "It was." said my guide, "a were one hundred and fifty men under arms fierce and fitful struggle, slept quietly in the ble. tap of their mother curth. Over all the rest of Sixty men had left Matagorda and expected the field peace had resumed its sway. The to reach Victoria on the 9th. thoughtless whistle of the peasant floated in diers' graves, as summer seas dimple over the to make a stand there with one thousand men. place where many a tall ship lies buried.

# OUR COMMERCE.

The following letter is from a most respecta- way from Bastrop, for the seat of war with 400 ble and creditable source. The statements men. which it contains, as our readers will see, are of great public importance at the present mo-

able him to meet his competitors in finer ar- relating to the commerce of our country will sive battle is had, but when it does come, the Turn ticles all around the globe, and consume an be acceptable to you, the undersigned, a mer. world will read a repetition of the scenes of cantile firm of Savannah, interested in vessels San Jacinto on and enlarged scale. that are employed in the freighting business, Gen. Houston left Galveston on Sunday respectfully beg leave to ask your attention to morning, at 10 o'clock, for the army. His In conclusion, we would congratulate our the enclosed price current, containing a list of health is firm, his spirits good, and a determifellow citizens, that the artitude of stern hostil. vessels at the port of Savannah, on the 25th nation immoveably fixed in him to heap venge. revolution, this proud nation will, ere long, ity to the tariff, which the South have hitherto ultimo, by reference to which you will observe ance on the perfidious Mexican,

THE CHILDREN THE THE THE CHILD		the section of the section of	
	OLY OR II		Tons.
Of which were English	× 5	. 14,928	
American		3,196	•
French		265	
			18,359
To wit:		Tons.	
14 English ships	. 3	9,750	
2 Americans ships		749	
12 English barquers	3	4,928	
1 American barqu	e .	269	
1 French barque		265	
1 English brig		250	
9 American brig	emple	oyed	
principally in	coas	Misc	
freighting		2,178	
			18,389

The amount of English tonnage at other been for some time constantly increasing. It is the opinion of many judicious persons acquainted with the subject, that nearly if not quite one-half of the cotton crop of the United States will be exported in British and other foreign vessels.

We have taken the liberty, sir, of inviting your attention to this subject, because we deem it of great importance to our commercial interests, as the present state of things is in our judgment the principal obstacle to the success of American freighting vessels, the business of which at the present time is laboring under which at the present time is laboring under very great depression, arising, as we think, in the furnace, while their groaps and their cries a great degree from the large number of for-eign vessels that are allowed to compete on By great exertions all the ladies, the children

From New Orleans papers of the 16th instant ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE INVASION OF TEXAS BY MEXICO LSURREN DER OF SAN ANTONIO!!

VOL. VI---NO. 48.

By the arrival of the steam-packet ship New York, we have been put in possession of the certain intelligence of the invasion of Texas by a formidable Mexican force; San Antonio has surrendered; the Mexicans had taken Goliad. The invaders, variously estimated at opposed, and most worthy of each other's riv. from 8 to 14,000, entered Texas at several points. The Texains were concentrating on Victoria, Gonzales and Austin, at which places a desperate resistance will be made. We pubnothing is this contrast more strikingly evin, lish an extra from the Galveston Civilian, and

From an Extra of the Civilian (Galveston)

"By the steamer Dayton, just arrived from Houston, we learn that expresses arrived yesthe last and mos memorable trial of their rival terday from Austin, dated on Monday last, prowess. Nothing could surpass the brilliant stating that intelligence had reached that place. that San Antonio was taken by Mexicans on Saturday last. Cap. Dotton, who brought the intellignce from Austin, states that the number of Mexicans was large, numbering several

The express which reached here from Vicof their enthusiasm, and braving the whole toria last night states that a body of 300 Mexfront of the battle. The British troops, on the icans who captured Capt. H. Ferguson and other hand hand, forbidden to move or fire, from whom he escaped, stated that their force stood firm and enduring. Their columns were on this side of the Nuces numbered 800, who ripped up by cancoury; whole rows were swept were destined for Victoria, that 3000 had gone down at a shot; the survivors closed their ranks to San Antonio, and that there were in all 14. 000 this side of the Rio Grande.

Men are turning out rapidly at Houston. A number of men left this city yesterday for Death thinned their ranks, but could not shake the seat of war, and a company is expected to

There is little variety in our paper to-day, and little opportunity or necessity for increais given in the case of a Franch chivalier, in sing it. Our printers, boys and all, are infecthe hot est of the action, charging furiously ted with the prevailing fever, and we have had upon a British officer, but perceiving in the great difficulty in preventing them from desermoment of the assault that his adversary had ting us in a body to join our troops in the

that generous warrior, whatever were his fate, morning from Victoria, which place he left on

On the 26th February an express reached it is to be regretted that the question has as- grave; and happier far would be the fate of Victoria, stating that an attack was expected such a spirit to sink amidst the tempest, and on han Antonio by 800 men supposed to be unco scious of defeat, than to survive and maranders, and asking for aid in defence of the mourn over the blighted laurels of his country, place. One hundred men immediately left Victoria in compliance with the request.

On the 5th of March news reached Victoria of the taking of the hamlet of Goliad by 42 Mexicans, wearing the uniform of the regular army, who took ten beeves, giving the owner certificates that they were for the use and to be paid for by the Mexican government, and ought some other articles for which they paid.

On the 7th one hundred men left Victoria. went beyond Golind, and no Mexicans, and returned in consequence of receiving an express giving information that an attack on Victoria y 800 Mexicans was expected.

Capt. Ferguston reached Victoria the same the violence of this vehement struggle. Its day, giving information that he had been capbroken walls, pierced by bullets and shattered jured by 300 Mexican cavalry on the 6th, and by explosions, showed the deadly strife that made his escape from them at the Mission of had taken place within, when Gool and Briton Goltad. Capt. F. had left Aubrey and Kinne'y hemmed in between narrow walls, hand to Ranchio on the 5th, and when a short distance court yard, from court-yard to chamber, with arms, which he supposed to be from an attack out heard martial music and the discharge of

hell on earth." Not far off, two or three broad there, under command of Clerk L. Owen-the spots of rank unwholesome green still marked families were leaving town, and it was deterthe places where these rival warriors after their mined to defend the place as long as practica-

The news of the abandonment of San Anthe air, instead of the trumpet's clangor; the tonio by the whites and its occupation by the team slowly labored up the side once shaken Mexicans is confirmed. Six hundred Texians by the hoofs of rushing squadrons; and wide were at Saguine at the last accounts. Reinfields of corn waved peacefully over the sol- forcements were going in, and they expected

> Austin is believed to have been abandoned, the families removing to Bastrop, and the men going to Saguine. Gen. Burleson was on his

The effect of all this is that our people are neither dismayed or disturbed, but glad of an opportunity to avenge injuries and show to the vorld their ability to maintain their indepen-DEAR SIR: Believing that any information dence. Some time may elapse before a deci-

The steamer Lafitte, and three sloops, all fitted out by the citizens of Galveston, and sailed on Sunday, under command of Capt. Clarke, for Copano and the Brazo San Iago. The Texas fing will be planted at the latter place, and the next step is to take Matamoras. These are the orders of Gen'l. Houston.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

We mentioned yesterday the explosion of the North Star near Tuscaloosa, by which fifteen persons were killed. The Tuscaloosa Flag contains a letter from Thomas Maxwell. a survivor, who by his coolness and unparalled exertions, saved the lives of many of his companions, which gives a full account of the catastrophe. The facts are as already stated .-She had sixteen cabin passengers, with three ladies and two children. Both boilers burst with an explosion like artillery, and in an instant two thirds of the beautiful boat was hurled into the air in atoms. One of the boilers was blown one hundred and fifty yards over the tops of the highest trees into the open field.

The false sides, says the letter, were blasted into more atoms, and were already filled up with water; the main deck was shivered into splinters, and the heads, legs and arms of apparently a dozen human beings, belonging to the crew, were projecting out here and there from the mass of inflamable substances that had now fallen into the hall, and in a confused